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THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

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The drive to map a complete set of human genes is gaining both scientific and political steam: Page A4.

The recent battles in Congress over ethics in government are the latest extension of political warfare, says a professor at Cornell: Page A4.

Some members of the A.A.U.P. are calling for changes in its policy on disclosure of tenure files: Page A11.

A leading opponent of Congressional earmarking, the U. of California system, is trying to get $1.1-million earmarked for itself: Page A14.

The subcommittee that oversees spending for education and health research was given a 9-per-cent increase by the House Appropriations Committee for next year: Page A14.

A proposal to end re-grants, block grants to private groups that in turn give funds to artists and museums, has alarmed supporters of the arts and humanities: Page A17.

Asian Americans have been admitted in record numbers by some of the nation's elite colleges: Page A21.

Amid the cliches that dominate the debate about change in college sports, the new commissioner of the Big Ten Conference defies the stereotypes: Page A25.

After decades of control by the Communist Party, Polish universities are regaining authority over their own affairs: Page A27.

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EVENTS OF 'EXTRAORDINARY POLITICAL IMPORTANCE'

Stirrings of Democracy in China and Russia Astonish Experts; Sinologists Say Beijing Crackdown Perils Research Under Way

Democracy

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

That the two leading Communist countries in the world should be simultaneously grappling—although in vastly different ways—with stirrings of democracy within their borders is a source of almost universal astonishment among scholars of international politics.

"Clearly the wave of democracy which began back in the 70's has continued, and surprising things have happened," says Samuel P. Huntington, a professor of government at Harvard University, referring as well to such nations as Pakistan, Chile, and South Korea that are moving toward more democratic forms of government. "Experts on most of these countries were surprised by these developments."

To speak of democracy in the Soviet Union and China is surely premature. The vast pro-democracy demonstrations that began among Chinese students in April, and eventually drew in supporters from nearly every segment of the society, have been brutally squelched, and it is anyone's guess when, or even if, such a movement will recur. The open elections to the Soviet Union's Congress of People's Deputies in March—in which Communist Party candidates, running opposed for the first time, were soundly thrashed—were but the latest step in what appears to be a steady march toward political liberalization in that country, but it is impossible to know where the march will end.

To call what is happening in those two countries democracy movements, or transitions to democracy, is also to stretch the definition of the term. What-

Continued on Page A6

The Chinese goverment has issued new regulations that could make it harder for students to travel abroad: A27.

Sinologists

By KIM A. McDONALD

The government crackdown on students and dissidents in China has not only shocked and horrified U.S. scholars, but also imperiled the work of hundreds of Sinologists, many of whom believe open communication with Chinese scholars and citizens on whom they based their research will be hampered for years to come.

The situation is particularly distressing to social and political scientists who have invested years in long-term studies of the Chinese people and expanded their research programs as the reform movement in China gave them greater access and freedom within the country.

Now, many of those scholars have been forced to cancel plans to return to China, citing concerns about their own safety, the safety of Chinese citizens and scholars with whom they communicate, and the xenophobic climate there.

Continued on Page A6

Colleges Seen Vulnerable to Legal Actions Arising From Computer Viruses

By THOMAS H. MOORE

Colleges and universities are unusually vulnerable to lawsuits arising from computer viruses and must take steps to reduce their liability, a report says.

Lawsuits could arise if a student or a college employee writes a virus that damages computer facilities, or if a college defaults on a computer contract with an outside party as a result of a virus, the report says. Since many large computer systems are connected in networks, legal actions could be filed not just by computer users on the campus, but by users far from the source of the virus, it adds.

Can Destroy or Alter Data

The report, "Computer Viruses: Legal and Policy Issues Facing Colleges and Universities," was issued by the American Council on Education and the United Educators Insurance Risk Retention Group to educate colleges about potential risks developing from computer viruses. A "virus" is a rogue program that travels from machine to machine and can destroy or alter data in its wake.

"Institutions are well advised to think about the nature of the risks posed and minimize the harm to others," said David R. Johnson, a Washington-based attorney who is a co-author of the report.

Someone damaged by a computer virus

Continued on Page A20

Colleges Rush to Comply With Rules on Fraud and Drugs After Cavazos Warns of Aid Cut-Off

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

Colleges, universities, and trade schools were racing to comply last week with federal regulations intended to deter drug abuse and fraud.

More than 700 institutions had been notified by the Department of Education that money for certain student-aid programs would be cut off at the end of this week because they had yet to comply with the regulations. The warning prompted a flurry of responses and, by the end of last week, fewer than 250 institutions remained in danger of losing the federal aid.

Early in the week, Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos warned that students attending about 700 institutions could have money for their Pell Grants interrupted because the colleges had failed to comply with the anti-fraud regulations. About 180 institutions, many of which are also among the 700, were told that they could lose money for Perkins Loans, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants because they had not complied with efforts to make campuses "drug free."

In both cases, compliance with the regulations required that college or university presidents file a form with the Education Department.

Officials at the department said both of the lists of institutions included large numbers of two-year and four-year colleges, as

Continued on Page A18

William J. Bennett, the federal "drug czar," has accused colleges of failing to stem drug use on their campuses: A18.

BUSH CALLS FOR 'YES'

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President Bush unveiled a "Youth Engaged in Service" program last week after meeting with young volunteers at the White House: Page A14.

MARGINALIA

From the *MLA Newsletter*:

". . . On average, 61 candidates applied for any given position, with the number ranging between 30 and 110 for 50% of the positions. . . . Of those applying for a position, between 34% and 50% tended to be women."

They weren't sure?

■

From a subscription-promotion letter from *Fund Raising Management*:

"The Mid-Michigan chapter of the American Red Cross decided to adopt a more aggressive approach to donor acquisition. In the past blood donors had been asked to give through the mail, but response rates were poor. . . ."

Leaky envelopes, probably.

■

Found in a crowded desk drawer (in an announcement of the Pacific Northwest Social Science Conference back in February):

"The afternoon activities will feature a group social science tour of historic Seattle. Upon return from the tour, a closing Hosed Cocktail Party will end the conference."

With everybody wet but happy, we trust.

■

From a police officer's "Incident Report" at the University of Rhode Island:

"At about 0825 hrs I spoke with Mr. Leslie who told me that unknown persons broke into Davis rm 21 through a window in his office rm E. The window was wide open when he came to work this date. He saw that both the inner and outer window had been opened, having been jimmied to gain entry. A plant then moved aside. . . ."

We'd move aside, too, in those circumstances.

■

We have received a flyer from Rutgers University Press advertising its "Adolescents in a Changing World Series."

Play ball!

■

A four-color brochure about Adrian College's "Excellence" drive describes "The Adrian Advacement Campaign."

From there, there's nowhere to advace but up.

■

From our very own "Give & Take" column:

". . . Would we refuse money from milk producers because hospitals are filled with coronary patents who have high cholesterol?"

Ashland College's Joan Ronk suggests we bypass that question.

—C.G.

In Brief

3 Charged in Drug Case at Kent State U.

Three Kent State University officials were indicted last week for allegedly forging prescriptions and improperly dispensing addictive drugs to athletes and graduate students.

Mark A. Klepatz, assistant prosecutor for Portage County, Ohio, said the three had improperly dispensed pain-killing drugs over a number of years.

Jay W. Cranston, coordinator for university medical services, pleaded not guilty to four felony charges of illegal processing of drug documents. John C. Faulstick, the head athletic trainer, pleaded not guilty to a misdemeanor charge of practicing medicine without a license. Edwin R. Ritchey, the pharmacist for the university health center, pleaded not guilty to a misdemeanor charge of illegally filling a prescription signed by someone other than a physician.

Prosecutors said more university employees might be indicted as the investigation continues. Kent State officials said they would continue to cooperate with investigators.

ACLU Challenges Powers of Brigham Young Police

The American Civil Liberties Union of Utah has filed a brief challenging the constitutionality of state laws allowing Brigham Young University police to enforce state laws off the campus.

The brief, filed in the state Court of Appeals, seeks to overturn the conviction of a Provo minor for consumption of alcohol. The youth was arrested by a B.Y.U. police officer outside the university boundaries.

"We think it's a real clear violation of the First Amendment for any church institution to have statewide police powers," said Michele A. Parish-Pixler, the Utah A.C.L.U.'s acting executive director. Brigham Young University is affiliated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons).

A university spokesman said the arrangement was like those between other religiously affiliated schools and the cities in which they are located.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	Love in the Time of Cholera, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	4
2.	Yukon Ho! by Bill Watterson	2
3.	Wildlife Preserves, by Gary Larson	7
4	The Satanic Verses, by Salman Rushdie	1
5.	All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, by Robert Fulghum	—
6.	The Mummy, by Anne Rice	—
7.	Chaos, by James Gleick	3
8.	The Joy Luck Club, by Amy Tan	—
9.	The Power of Myth, by Joseph Campbell with Bill Moyers	—
10.	Lightning, by Dean R. Koontz	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Idaho State U., Indiana U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland-Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, Vanderbilt U., and Xavier U. (Ohio). Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in May.

Supreme Court Refuses Deportation Appeal

The U.S. Supreme Court last week refused to hear the case of Margaret J. Randall, a writer and professor who renounced her American citizenship when living in Mexico and is now fighting to regain it.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service maintains that Ms. Randall's writings advocate communism, and that she may be denied permanent residency under federal law.

Her deportation order has been under appeal in the immigration service since 1985, but Ms. Randall filed a separate lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the orders. A federal appellate court dismissed the suit as premature, pending the outcome of the immigration-service appeal. Ms. Randall, charging that she had been denied permanent-resident status in violation of her right to free speech, then asked the Supreme Court to review the suit.

Since she returned to the United States five years ago, Ms. Randall has taught at the University of New Mexico, Trinity College in Connecticut, and Oberlin and Macalester Colleges.

\$3-Million Disappears From Valdosta State Fund

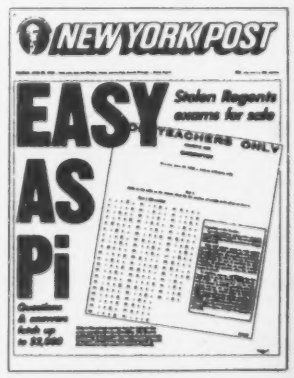
Cash reserves totaling at least \$3-million have disappeared from a Valdosta State College account.

H. Dean Propst, chancellor of the University System of Georgia, announced the disappearance to the Board of Regents in Atlanta and said an investigation was being conducted by his office, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the state Attorney General's office, and the Georgia Secretary of State's securities division. Valdosta State is part of the university system.

Kay K. Miller, an assistant to the chancellor, confirmed that David E. Lloyd, who was responsible for overseeing the fund from which the money is missing, had resigned this month after 17 years with the college. Ms. Miller said the investigation was currently focused on Mr. Lloyd and that no one else was under suspicion.

New York Cancels Exam After 'Post' Prints Answers

New York State's Education Commissioner canceled the statewide Board of Regents chemistry exam for 80,000 high-school students last week after the New York *Post* (*below*) printed the answers. The newspaper said it had published the test's answer key



Graduate Students' Report Calls UCLA a Major Polluter

LOS ANGELES

A team of graduate students at the University of California at Los Angeles has found that their institution is one of the region's major polluters.

After a six-month study of the air, water, and waste pollution produced by U.C.L.A., six students in the university's Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning compiled a 500-page report on environmental issues affecting the 35,000-student campus.

The report recommended a campuswide recycling program and more monitoring of air emissions. It also says the university should attempt to decrease the amount of hazardous, radioactive, and solid wastes produced on its campus.

"U.C.L.A. isn't the worst polluter in the Los Angeles area," said April A. Smith, one of the students who conducted the study. But because of its sheer size and the range of its activities, the university "contributes to a lot of different environmental problems" in the region, she said.

Like a small city, the study found, U.C.L.A. produces 15,000 tons of solid waste and 800 tons of medical waste each year. It generates 100 tons of hazardous waste a year, including laboratory chemicals and asbestos, and 1 million to 2 million gallons of sewage daily.

University Defended

The campus is the third-largest user of electricity in Los Angeles, the report said, the eighth-largest water-user, and the tenth-largest producer of carbon monoxide.

Allen Solomon, assistant vice-chancellor for facilities, said the amount of pollution released by the university was a factor of its size and did not mean the university takes an irresponsible approach to environmental issues.

In addition, he said, some of the statistics in the report were taken out of context. While the 100 tons of hazardous waste produced on campus appears to be a large amount, he said, it accounts for much less than 1 per cent of the total generated in the Los Angeles area.

The university is considering the report's recommendations, Mr. Solomon said, adding that it has already taken or considered some of the actions the report proposes. For example, the students suggested the university could conserve water by planting more drought-resistant shrubs on its landscape. That is already happening, he said.

Mr. Solomon applauded the recommendations on recycling, but said other proposals in the report were too expensive or impractical. For example, the report calls on the university to consider composting of food wastes, but Mr. Solomon said that could raise pest-control problems.

Ms. Smith said the graduate students are working with a member of the California Assembly to devise legislation for reducing the amount of trash and other wastes generated by universities.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

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FACT FILE: Fall 1987 Enrollment in U.S. Colleges and Universities

By level, enrollment status, and type and control of institution

	Undergraduate			First-professional			Graduate			All levels		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Public institutions												
4-year												
Full-time	1,631,422	1,663,064	3,294,486	65,449	39,926	105,375	185,222	151,485	336,707	1,882,093	1,854,475	3,736,568
Part-time	476,361	608,463	1,084,824	2,706	2,210	4,916	243,624	364,078	607,702	722,691	974,751	1,697,442
Total	2,107,783	2,271,527	4,379,310	68,155	42,136	110,291	428,846	515,563	944,409	2,604,784	2,829,226	5,434,010
2-year												
Full-time	744,110	786,802	1,530,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	744,110	786,802	1,530,912
Part-time	1,224,730	1,785,412	3,010,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,224,730	1,785,412	3,010,142
Total	1,968,840	2,572,214	4,541,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,968,840	2,572,214	4,541,054
All												
Full-time	2,375,532	2,449,866	4,825,398	65,449	39,926	105,375	185,222	151,485	336,707	2,626,203	2,641,277	5,267,480
Part-time	1,701,091	2,393,875	4,094,966	2,706	2,210	4,916	243,624	364,078	607,702	1,947,421	2,760,163	4,707,584
Total	4,076,623	4,843,741	8,920,364	68,155	42,136	110,291	428,846	515,563	944,409	4,573,624	5,401,440	9,975,064
Private institutions												
4-year												
Full-time	712,165	747,746	1,459,911	88,212	48,217	136,429	108,281	81,648	189,929	908,658	877,611	1,786,269
Part-time	175,913	256,546	432,459	13,766	7,981	21,747	156,187	161,413	317,600	345,866	425,940	771,806
Total	888,078	1,004,292	1,892,370	101,978	56,198	158,176	264,468	243,061	507,529	1,254,524	1,303,551	2,558,075
2-year												
Full-time	76,057	101,700	177,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,057	101,700	177,757
Part-time	27,926	29,485	57,411	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,926	29,485	57,411
Total	103,983	131,185	235,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,983	131,185	235,168
All												
Full-time	788,222	849,446	1,637,668	88,212	48,217	136,429	108,281	81,648	189,929	984,715	979,311	1,964,026
Part-time	203,839	286,031	489,870	13,766	7,981	21,747	156,187	161,413	317,600	373,792	455,425	829,217
Total	992,061	1,135,477	2,127,538	101,978	56,198	158,176	264,468	243,061	507,529	1,358,507	1,434,736	2,793,243
Public and private institutions												
4-year												
Full-time	2,343,587	2,410,810	4,754,397	153,661	88,143	241,804	293,503	233,133	526,636	2,790,751	2,732,086	5,522,837
Part-time	652,274	865,009	1,517,283	16,472	10,191	26,663	399,811	525,491	925,302	1,068,557	1,400,691	2,469,248
Total	2,995,861	3,275,819	6,271,680	170,133	98,334	268,467	693,314	758,624	1,451,938	3,859,308	4,132,777	7,992,085
2-year												
Full-time	820,167	888,502	1,708,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	820,167	888,502	1,708,669
Part-time	1,252,656	1,814,897	3,067,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,252,656	1,814,897	3,067,553
Total	2,072,823	2,703,399	4,776,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,072,823	2,703,399	4,776,222
All												
Full-time	3,163,754	3,299,312	5,463,066	153,661	88,143	241,804	293,503	233,133	526,636	3,610,918	3,620,588	7,231,506
Part-time	1,904,930	2,679,906	4,584,836	16,472	10,191	26,663	399,811	525,491	925,302	2,321,213	3,215,588	5,536,801
Total	5,068,684	5,979,218	11,047,902	170,133	98,334	268,467	693,314	758,624	1,451,938	5,932,131	6,836,176	12,768,307

By level, enrollment status, and age of student

	Undergraduate			First-professional			Graduate			All levels		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Full-time students												
Under 18	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
18 and 19	34.4	37.6	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.2	34.3	32.2
20 to 21	29.8	29.2	29.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	26.3	26.8	26.5
22 to 24	18.7	13.5	16.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	22.0	24.0	22.9	19.8	14.8	17.3
25 to 29	7.8	6.5	7.2	37.6	32.4	35.7	36.8	30.3	33.9	11.4	8.7	10.1
30 to 34	3.4	4.3	3.8	10.9	11.5	11.1	19.7	16.5	18.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
35 to 39	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	5.9	5.0	10.3	11.7	10.9	2.5	3.5	3.0
40 to 49	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.8	6.0	11.3	8.3	1.7	3.0	2.4
50 to 64	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Age unknown	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Part-time students												
Under 18	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
18 and 19	8.7	7.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.2	6.6
20 to 21	11.5	9.3	10.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	7.8	8.5
22 to 24	17.1	13.6	15.1	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	8.6	8.7	15.6	12.8	14.0
25 to 29	20.6	17.6	18.9	35.8	30.4	33.7	28.9	23.3	25.7	22.2	18.6	20.1
30 to 34	14.6	14.7	14.7	24.3	22.3	23.6	23.4	18.7	20.7	16.2	15.4	15.7
35 to 39	9.3	12.0	10.9	14.6	16.0	15.1	16.7	18.0	17.5	10.6	13.0	12.0
40 to 49	8.8	13.7	11.7	10.1	14.7	11.9	14.2	20.5	17.8	9.7	14.8	12.7
50 to 64	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.3	4.6
65 and over	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Age unknown	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
All students												
Under 18	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
18 and 19	24.7	24.1	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
20 to 21	22.9	20.3	21.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	19.7	17.9	18.7
22 to 24	18.1	13.5	15.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	14.4	13.4	13.9	18.2	13.9	15.9
25 to 29	12.6	11.5	12.0	37.4	32.2	35.5	32.2	25.5	28.7	15.6	13.4	14.4
30 to 34	7.6	8.9	8.3	12.2	12.6	12.3	21.8	18.0	19.8	9.4	10.0	9.7
35 to 39	4.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.9	6.0	14.0	16.1	15.1	5.7	8.0	6.9
40 to 49	4.1	7.4	5.9	2.9	5.0	3.7	10.7	17.7	14.3	4.9	8.5	6.8
50 to 64	1.6	2.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.3
65 and over	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Age unknown	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7

By state, with percentage change since 1980

Alabama	183,348	+11.6%	Illinois	686,954	+ 6.6%	Montana	35,882	+ 2.0%	South Carolina	140,841	+ 6.3%	
Alaska	26,937	+26.5	Indiana	256,264	+ 3.6	Nebraska	100,828	+12.7	South Dakota	31,755	− 3.1	
Arizona	237,233	+17.0	Iowa	158,230	+12.7	Nevada	48,063	+18.8	Tennessee	202,006	− 1.3	
Arkansas	79,273	+ 2.1	Kansas	146,439	+ 7.2	New Hampshire	56,163	+20.0	Texas	802,226	+14.4	
California	1,788,012	− 0.2	Kentucky	153,351	+ 7.2	New Jersey	294,433	− 8.5	Utah	106,792	+13.6	
Colorado	183,563	+12.7	Louisiana	173,229	+ 8.2	New Mexico	83,074	+42.5	Vermont	33,242	+ 8.5	
Connecticut	162,382	+ 1.7	Maine	47,589	+ 9.9	New York	992,544	0.0	Virginia	319,026	+13.7	
Delaware	36,650	+11.3	Maryland	239,362	+ 6.1	North Carolina	321,251	+11.7	Washington	245,872	−19.0	
District of Columbia	77,566	−10.5	Massachusetts	423,916	+ 1.3	North Dakota	37,052	+ 8.8	West Virginia	77,256	− 5.8	
Florida	489,964	+19.0	Michigan	535,486	+ 3.0	Ohio	518,464	+ 6.0	Wisconsin	281,717	+ 4.7	
Georgia	224,066	+21.7	Minnesota	237,212	+14.8	Oklahoma	172,730	+ 7.8	Wyoming	26,062	+23.2	
Hawaii	52,291	+10.8	Mississippi	105,510	+ 3.1	Oregon	152,657	− 3.0	Service Schools	60,136	+20.7	
Idaho	45,567	+ 5.9	Missouri	251,778	+ 7.4	Pennsylvania	554,370	+ 9.2				
						Rhode Island	71,708	+ 7.2	Total	12,768,307	+ 5.6%	

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS